

Low wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices): by educational attainment

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Low-wage earners are defined as those employees earning two thirds or less of the national median gross hourly earnings in a particular country.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Wages_and_la... [2]

Retrieved: 26 January 2015

Data host:

Eurostat

Unit of Measurement:

Percentage (%)

Link to Data:

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do> [3]

Type of Indicator source:

- [Statistical office](#) [4]

Geographical Coverage:

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland

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Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

Geographical Level:

- [National](#) [5]

Same/similar indicators appears in the following sets:

- [Environment Policy Review \(EPR\) 2009 Indicators](#) [6]
- [EU Quality of Life Indicators](#) [7]
- [European System of Social Indicators](#) [8]
- [Measure for Measure, Fabian Society](#) [9]

Methodological transparency:

- [Complete methodology available](#) [10]

Indicator relation: **Indicator:** [Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees \(excluding apprentices\) by sex](#) [11]

Relationship explanation: This indicator assesses low wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices) by sex

Type of relation: Similar indicator

Indicator: [Low-wage earners as a proportion of all employees \(excluding apprentices\) by age](#) [12]

Relationship explanation: This indicator assesses low wage earners as a proportion of all employees (excluding apprentices) by age

Type of relation: Similar indicator

Temporal Coverage:

2006 to 2010

Frequency of Updates:

- [every 3-5 years](#) [13]

Link to Methodology:

[Structure of earnings survey - main indicators \(earn_ses_main\)](#) [14]

Aggregation level of indicator:

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- [Single](#) [15]

Data quality assesment:

- [Assessed by statistical office](#) [16]

Publishing delay:

- [Less than 6 month](#) [17]

Link to data quality assessment:

[Synthesis of Quality Reports - Structure of Earnings Survey \(SES\) 2010](#) [18]

Contribution to the green economy:

A high proportion of low wage earners can be an economic issue leaving too many households without a sufficient income, which negatively impacts the progress towards the Green Economy

Cost of accessing data:

- [free of charge](#) [19]

Potential misinterpretation: Restrictive labor laws can lead to a low proportion of low wage earners but can potentially at the same time increase the number of economically inactive people reducing economic output overall.

Related Indicator: [Employment rate, by highest level of education attained](#) [20]

Potential misinterpretation: Work seekers with little qualification can find themselves shut out of the labor market if no low wage work is available.

Related Indicator: [Long-term unemployment rate, by sex](#) [21]

Potential misinterpretation: The overall labor productivity of an economy can still be high if substantial productivity and wage differences in the population exist.

Related Indicator: [Labour productivity per hour worked \(ESA95\)](#) [22]



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Source URL: <https://measuring-progress.eu/low-wage-earners-proportion-all-employees-excluding-apprentices-educational-attainment>

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Links

- [1] <https://measuring-progress.eu/coll-del/nojs/984>
- [2] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Wages_and_labour_costs
- [3] http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=earn_ses_pub1i&lang=en
- [4] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/45>
- [5] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/33>
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- [9] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/87>
- [10] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/34>
- [11] <https://measuring-progress.eu/low-wage-earners-proportion-all-employees-excluding-apprentices-sex>
- [12] <https://measuring-progress.eu/low-wage-earners-proportion-all-employees-excluding-apprentices-age>
- [13] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/20>
- [14] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/earn_ses_main_esms.htm
- [15] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/27>
- [16] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/38>
- [17] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/23>
- [18] [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/90b5d26b-c87e-47e5-8923-72cef95a00cf/SES 2010 Synthesis of Quality Reports_Jan2014.pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/90b5d26b-c87e-47e5-8923-72cef95a00cf/SES_2010_Synthesis_of_Quality_Reports_Jan2014.pdf)
- [19] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/9>
- [20] <https://measuring-progress.eu/employment-rate-highest-level-education-attained-%C2%A0>
- [21] <https://measuring-progress.eu/long-term-unemployment-rate-sex%C2%A0%C2%A0%C2%A0>
- [22] <https://measuring-progress.eu/labour-productivity-hour-worked-esa95>